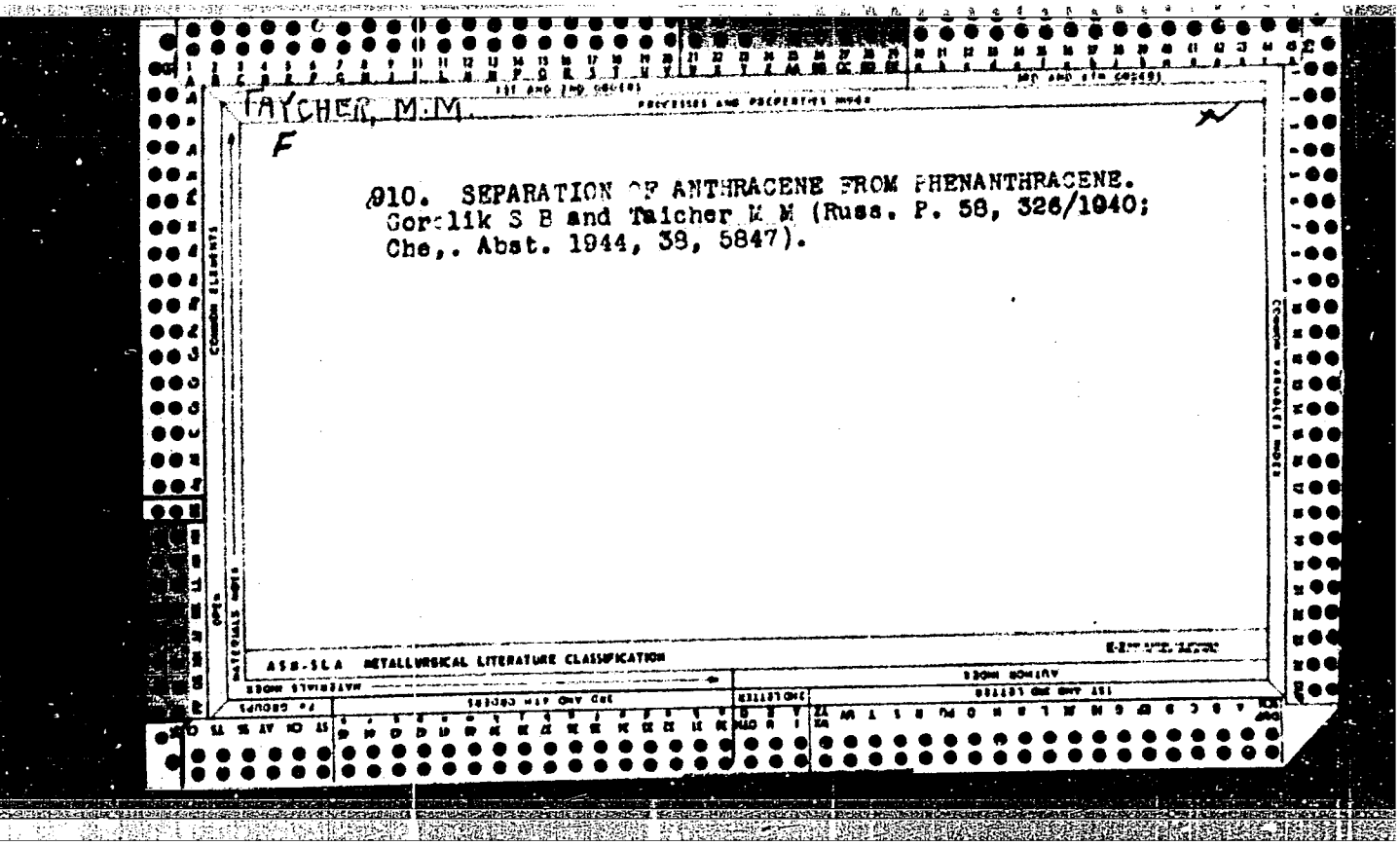

TAYCHER, M.M.

F

010. SEPARATION OF ANTHRACENE FROM PHENANTHRACENE.
Gorelik S B and Taicher M M (Russ. P. 58, 326/1940;
Che,. Abst. 1944, 38, 5847).

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VODNEV, G.G.; SHELKOV, A.K.; DIDENKO, V.Ye.; FILIPPOV, B.S.; TSAREV, M.N.; ZASHVARA, V.G.; LITVINENKO, M.S.; MEDVEDEV, K.P.; MOLODTSOV, I.G.; LGALOV, K.I.; RUBIN, P.G.; SAPOZHNIKOV, L.M.; TYUTYUNNIKOV, G.N.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.; LEYTES, V.A.; LERNER, B.Z.; MEDVEDEV, S.M.; REVYAKIN, A.A.; TAYCHER, M.M.; TSOGLIN, M.E.; DVORIN, S.S.; RAK, A.I.; OBUKHOVSKIY, Ya.M.; KOTKIN, A.M.; ARONOV, S.G.; VOLOSHIN, A.I.; VIROZUB, Ye.V.; SHVARTS, S.A.; GINSBURG, Ya.Ye.; KOLYANDR, L.Ya.; BELETSKAYA, A.F.; KUSHNEREVICH, N.R.; BRODOVICH, A.I.; NOSALEVICH, I.M.; SHTROMBERG, B.I.; MIROSHNICHENKO, A.M.; KOPELIOVICH, V.M.; TOPORKOV, V.Ya.; AFONIN, K.B.; GOFTMAN, M.V.; SEMENENKO, D.P.; IVANOV, Ye.B.; PEYSAKHZON, I.B.; KULAKOV, N.K.; IZRAELIT, E.M.; KVASHA, A.S.; KAFTAN, S.I.; CHERMNYKH, M.S.; SHAPIRO, A.I.; KHALABUZAR', G.S.; SEKT, P.Ye.; GABAY, L.I.; SMUL'SON, A.S.

Boris Iosifovich Kustov; obituary. Koks i khim. no.2:64 '55.(MLRA 9:3)
(Kustov, Boris Iosifovich, 1910-1955)

68-11-8/11

AUTHORS: Tyutyunnikov, G.N., Revyakin, A.A., and Taycher, M.M.

TITLE: Chemical Side of the Coking Industry (Khimicheskoye krylo koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No. 11, pp. 40 - 47 + 4 plates(USSR)

ABSTRACT: A historical survey of the development of the by-product side of the coking industry in Russia is outlined. The yield of main by-products (tar, ammonia, raw benzole) per ton of dry coal charge during 1913-1956 is shown in Table 1, and increase in the processing of tar during 1924-1956 in Table 2. There are 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Gosplan RSFSR and Metallurgizdat.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

TAYCHER, M.M.

Modernized apparatus for determining the naphthalene content of a gas (from "Das Gas- und Wasserfach," no.43 1957). Koks i khim. no.4: 59-61 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Gases--Analysis) (Naphthalene) (Chemical apparatus)

TAYCHER, M.M.

At the Temporary Commission of the State Scientific and Technical Committee for the Improvement of the Technology of Coke Production and of the Design of Coke Ovens and their Equipment. Koks i khim. no.8:57-59 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

TAYCHER, M.

At the Provisional Commission of the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on the Improvement of the Coke Production Technology, the Construction of Coke Ovens, and their Equipment. Koks i khim. no.2:53-54 '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

TAYCHER, M.

With the temporary commission of former State Committee on Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on improved methods for the production of coke, building coke ovens and their equipment. Koks i khim. no.7: 57-58 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)

TAYCHER, S. I. PA 68T53

USSR/Engineering Apr 1948
Concrete
Concrete, Reinforced

"Fourth All-Union Conference on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Constructions," S. I. Taycher, Engr, 2½ pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 4

Conference convened from 17 Jan to 2 Feb at Tbilisi. Gives minutes of proceedings.

FDB 68T53

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Structures Apr 52

"Conference on Designing Reinforced-Concrete Hydraulic Constructions," S. I. Taycher, Engr

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 4, pp 46, 47

Conference was held in Moscow 31 Jan and 1 Feb 52. Following reports were discussed: "Certain Fundamentals of Designing Hydraulic Reinforced-Concrete Construction," by Prof A. A. Gvozdev, Dr Tech Sci; "New Methods of Calculating Reinforced-Concrete Constructions for Crack Formation," by G. D. Tsiskreli, Cand Tech Sci; "Effective Specifications and Norms for Designing Reinforced-Concrete Hydraulic Structures," by I. Ye. Petrov, [illegible]

219T31

TAYCHER, S.I.

Engr: "Project of Norms and Specification for Designing Reinforced-Concrete Constructions of Hydraulic Structures," by S. I. Taycher, Engr; "Hydraulic Structures With Artificial Upsetting of Placed Concrete and Anchoring to a Base," by Prof A. Z. Basevich.

219T31

LAUFMAN, P.P., MAYCHER, S.I.

Reinforced concrete construction

Method of calculating reinforced concrete construction. Gidr.stroi. 21, no.1, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1952 ~~1953~~ Uncl.

TAYCHER, S.I. Engineer

Hydraulic Engineering

Consultations on planning hydrotechnical, reinforced concrete construction. Gidr. stroi. 21, no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, AUGUST 1952 Unclassified.

AUTHORS: Taycher, S.I., Stankevich, V.I., Engineers SOV-98-58-8-2/22

TITLE: The Use of Precast Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction (Primeneniye sbornogo zhelezobetona v gidrotekhnicheskom stroitel'stve)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Precast reinforced concrete parts are used in all branches of industry for quick, low cost construction. This method of construction is also applied in the erection of hydrotechnical structures. In 1957, of a total of 3,770,000 cu m of hydroelectric construction carried out by the Ministry of Electric Power Plants, only 266,000 cu m of precast reinforced concrete were used. This small amount is explained by 1) the difficulty of dividing hydrotechnical constructions into simple sections for which prefabricated parts can be prepared, 2) insufficient lifting capacity of cranes for the assembly of such constructions; 3) insufficient development of temporary enterprises manufacturing prefabricated elements and the inability of plants to manufacture larger prefabricated units; 4) lack of iron bars for pre-stressed constructions; 5) insufficient development of experimental research in this field. Lately, the projecting organizations of the Ministry

Card 1/3

The Use of Precast Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction

of Electric Power Plants, the Gidroelektroproyekt and the Gidroproyekt have conducted research to find rational constructions from prefabricated reinforced concrete. There are at present two basic types of such constructions: 1) constructions built entirely from prefabricated parts, which in such case form 70-80 % of the whole volume, the other 20 % representing concrete necessary to make the whole construction monolithic; 2) Erecting so-called prefabricated-monolithic constructions, in which the prefabricated part (about 15-20 %) is enclosed in the monolithic concrete. The future Kaunas Electric Power Plant on the Nemen river will be built by this method. This will reduce the amount of concrete required by 8 %, the weight of reinforcements by 3.5 times and the cost by 15 % as compared with conventional type concrete dams. Further research showed that the use of one of the two mentioned types can be recommended for the following constructions: 1)cellular dam on rocky foundations; 2) plates reinforcing the slopes of earth dams; 3) underwater parts of power plant edifices (prefabricated monolithic type); 4) above water edifices of the electric power plant (entirely of pre-

The Use of Precast Reinforced Concrete at Hydrotechnical Construction

fabricated parts); 5) sluice chambers (both types); 6) tunnel casing; 7) bulkheads; 8) mooring walls of the sluices for the passage of ships; 9) spans for bridges passing through the hydrotechnical constructions; 10) reinforced panelling constructions used as sheathings and reinforcing elements in all parts of hydrotechnical constructions. In all these cases, the use of one type or the other gives economy in building. The authors recommend the elimination of all obstacles which delay the introduction of these methods on a large scale.
There are 16 diagrams.

1. Power plants--Construction 2. Reinforced concrete--Applications

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Taycher, S.I., Engineer SOV-98-58-9-4/21

TITLE: The Question of Technical Conditions and Norms (TUiN) in the Planning of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Constructions of Hydraulic Installations (K voprosu o TUiN proyektirovaniya betonnykh i zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzheniy).

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 13 - 17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a continuation of the discussion on the above-mentioned subject in articles published in this periodical by Engineer A.A. Borovoy and Candidate of Technical Sciences K.A. Mal'tsov (Nr 4, 1958), and by Candidates of Technical Sciences A.L. Mozhevitionov and S.A. Frid (Nr 8, 1958). A new project of Technical Conditions and Norms (TUiN) for concrete and reinforced concrete constructions of hydrotechnical installations was submitted to the Ministry of Electric Stations (MES) by the VNIIG imeni Vedeneyev. The author finds that this project con-

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tains many basic premises with which he disagrees, and he asks the Ministry to submit this project for further public discussion. He also disagrees with many statements made by the above-mentioned authors and discusses some of their findings. There are 2 graphs.

1. Power plants--Construction 2. Concrete--Applications
3. Reinforced concrete--Applications 4. Materials--Standards

SHANSHIYEV, Sergey Konstantinovich; TAYCHER, S.I., inzh., red.; TISTROVA, O.N., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn.red.

[Designing plain and reinforced-concrete linings of hydraulic tunnels; methods and calculations] Proektirovanie obdelok gidrotekhnicheskikh tunnelei iz monolitnogo betona i zhelezobetona; metodologiia i raschety. Pod obshchei red. S.I.Taichera. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 71 p. (Materialy po proektirovaniiu gidroenergeticheskikh uzlov. Seriia 4. Gidroelektrostantsii, gidrotekhnicheskie sooruzheniia, konstruktsii i materialy). (MIRA 13:12)
(Hydraulic structures) (Tunneling)

VOLKOV, D.I.; TAYCHINOV, R.S.;

Temperature dependence of the galvanomagnetic effect in iron-nickel alloys. Vest. Mosk. un.10 no.12:75-79 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Kafedra magnetizma.
(Iron-nickel alloys--Magnetic properties) (Hall effect)

49-3-8/16

AUTHOR: Taychinov, R. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the susceptibility and saturation magnetization of sedimentary rocks in strong magnetic fields. (Issledovaniye vospriimchivosti i namagnichennosti nasyshcheniya osadochnykh porod v sil'nykh magnitnykh polyakh).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No.3, pp.363-368 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The work described aims at demonstrating the possibility of estimating the percentage of ferromagnetic fractions (in particular Fe_3O_4) of sedimentary rocks, by measuring their total susceptibility in strong magnetic fields. The sedimentary rocks investigated are very weakly magnetic and, therefore, measurements had to be made by a very sensitive method, the one chosen being that developed by Sucksmith (Roy.Soc. Proc. 170A, 551-60, 1939). The work is based on the fact that in sedimentary rocks dia-, para- and ferromagnetism are nearly always present and that the ferromagnetism is due to magnetite, Fe_3O_4. For determining the saturation magnetization σ_s of the rocks, the method of Honda and Owen (6) was used, which consists in measuring the total susceptibility of the rock in a strong magnetic

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Investigation of the susceptibility and saturation magnetization of sedimentary rocks in strong magnetic fields. (Cont.)

field, when the susceptibility of the ferromagnetic fraction is zero. From the value of σ_s thus obtained, the percentage of Fe_3O_4 content was determined by the method developed by Chevalier et al. (8). This method, however, was developed for gabbro specimens which consist mainly of solid solutions, whereas sedimentary rocks are mechanical mixtures. It had, therefore, to be demonstrated that this method is equally applicable to sedimentary rocks. For this purpose artificial specimens were prepared, consisting of small quantities of finely pulverized magnetite and Mohr's salt (non-ferromagnetic fraction) mixed with plasticine. Measurements made on these specimens confirmed that Chevalier's method can be applied to sedimentary rocks.
There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 9 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc., U.S.S.R., Institute of Physics of the Earth. (Akademii Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

TAYCHINOV, R.S.

49-3-15/16

AUTHOR: Kirillov, F. A.

TITLE: Conference of junior research workers, engineers and aspirants of the Institute of the Physics of Earth, Ac. Sc., U.S.S.R. (Konferentsiya mladshikh nauchnykh sotrudnikov, inzhenerov i aspirantov Instituta Fiziki Zemli AN SSSR).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya" (Bulletin of the Ac. Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No. 3, pp. 411-415 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held on December 24-26, 1956, 21 papers were read relating to work completed in 1955 and 1956. In this report the contents of the individual papers are briefly summarised. R. S. Taychinov read the paper "Magnetic Properties of Sedimentary Rocks in Strong Magnetic Fields".

TAYCHINOV, R. S.

49-7-9/14

AUTHOR: Taychinov, R. S.

TITLE: On utilising the magnetic susceptibility of rocks for correlation purposes. (Ob ispol'zovanii magnitnoy vospriimchivosti porod dlya korrelyatsionnykh tseley).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.7, pp.940-943 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For measuring the susceptibility of rocks, the magneto-meter proposed by S. Sh. Dolginov and the permeability meter can be used. The permeability meter can be used for measuring the magnetic susceptibility of rocks in a weak a.c. field and the principle of this instrument is described in a paper by A. G. Kalashnikov (Ref.1). So far, this instrument has been used basically for measuring the susceptibility of strongly magnetic rocks of the region of the Kursk magnetic anomaly. For investigating and for delimiting more clearly weakly magnetic rocks according to the susceptibility values, it was necessary to improve the sensitivity of this instrument and for this purpose certain changes were introduced, namely, a further amplifying stage was added and the anodic voltage was increased to 110 V. After these modifications the reading per scale division equalled 1 x 10^{-6} CGSM. Experimental measurement with the

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On utilising the magnetic susceptibility of rocks for correlation purposes. (Cont.)

instrument has shown that by using the correct technology it is suitable for carrying out measurements on such weakly magnetic rocks as limestone, marl and sandstone. The susceptibility values were measured on about five hundred specimens of sedimentary rocks of the Tuymas and Shkapovo regions (Bashkiria) and for 116 of these specimens parallel measurements were carried out on the "Dolginov" magnetometer. In all cases the values measured by the "Dolginov" magnetometer were higher; the statistical comparison of the values measured with both instruments showed good correlation values. The results obtained with both instruments in the above mentioned regions are given and also results obtained on the electric conductivity and the δ-mineralogical density of the rocks. It can be seen that there is an inverse proportionality between the curves of susceptibility and the curves of the resistivity. No relation was found to exist between the susceptibility and the mineralogical density. There are 4 figures and 2 Slavic references.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1957.
ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics of the Earth, Ac.Sc., U.S.S.R. (Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

TAYCHINOV,R.S., Cand Phys-Math Sci — (diss) " Magnetic properties of ~~mountain~~ rocks with low content of ferromagnetic components." Mos,1958. 9 pp (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physics of the Earth, Acad Sci USSR). 110 copies (KL, 20-58, 93)

TAYCHINOV, R.

Symposium on geomagnetic and ionospheric disturbances at the Fifth Assembly of the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.12:1529-1530 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Secular variation) (Ionospheric research)

TAYCHINOV, R.S.

Magnetic properties of rocks with a small ferromagnetic component. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.1:173 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Uchenyy Sovet Instituta fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Rocks--Magnetic properties)

SOV/49-59-6-14/21

AUTHOR: Taychinov, R. S.

TITLE: The Temperature Determination of the Ferro-Magnetic Transformation of Rocks with a Low Content of Ferro-Magnetic Components.

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 898-904 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A method is described where the Curie temperature of the ferro-magnetic portion of low-magnetic rocks is determined from a bending point of the curve: $1/\chi = f(T)$. The method is based on a small difference between the paramagnetic and ferro-magnetic Curie points $\Theta_p - \Theta_f$ which is shown for some of the lithologic rocks, such as siltstone, shale, red sandstone. As an example, it is shown that the siltstone is predominantly paramagnetic. The nonuniformity of ferro-magnetic particles causes a variation of Curie temperature between the different samples of rock (a difference of 15°C was recorded). Some of the rocks, rich in TiO_2 , are of multi-component structure with various Curie points. Some other rocks, such as gabbro-diabase, are liable to a change of phase. Therefore, it is important when analyzing the Curie temperature, that the rock is of

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The Temperature Determination of the Ferro-Magnetic Transformation of Rocks with a Low Content of Ferro-Magnetic Components

homogeneous, ferro-magnetic character. Then, a detailed classification of the rocks can be performed with a great degree of accuracy. This is shown in the experiments, the results of which are illustrated in Figs 1-13. Fig 1 represents the relationship of the temperature and the magnetic susceptibility of low-magnetic rocks. Fig 2 illustrates the Curie points for two samples for which the function $1/\chi = f(T)$ becomes linear (about 580°). Fig 3 shows a change in magnetic susceptibility in relation to the temperature (red sandstone). Fig 4 gives the relation of $1/\chi = f(T)$. Similarly, Fig 5 gives the above relation and the curves of $\sigma = f(T)$. Fig 6 illustrates the magnetization of three samples. Figs 7 and 8 - Curie temperature and σ for the sample Nr 3 (see Fig 6). Fig 9 - σ for the sample Nr 1, Fig 10 - $\chi = f(T)$ for gabbro-norite, Fig 11 - temperature variations for the susceptibility of the hematite, Fig 12- magnetization curves for a natural rock containing 5% of

The Temperature Determination of the Ferro-Magnetic Transformation of Rocks with a Low Content of Ferro-Magnetic Components

magnetite, Fig 13 - the relation $1/\chi = f(T)$ to the Curie point (shown as a parabola). There are 13 figures and 7 references, of which 5 are Soviet and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences, USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1958.

TAYCHINOV, S. N.

25040. TAYCHNOV, S. N. Uglubleniye Pakhotnogo Sloya Pochvy Na Chernozemakh Bashkirskogo Priyral'ya. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch. Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhdeniya Dokuchayeva. M.-L., 1949, S. 320-26.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

TAYCHINOV, S.N., professor.

Deepening of the plowlayer of Gray Forest and Chernozem soils of the southern Ciswal region. Zemledelie 4 no.10:37-42 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Ural Mountain region--Tillage)

14-57-6-12423

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 100 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Taychinov, S. N.

TITLE: Soil Peculiarities in the Krak Rayon (District) and the Ural-Tau in the Bashkirian Southern Urals (Nekotoryye osobennosti pochv rayona Kraka i Ural-Tau Bashkirskogo Yuzhnogo Urala)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Baskhirsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, Vol 7, pp 16-26

ABSTRACT: Two soil geomorphological districts can be distinguished in the area of the former Southern Urals national forest: in the west lies the strongly dissected southern Krak massif; in the east we find the Ural-Tau Khrebet (Range) with its flattened forms. Soils produced here belong to the podzol type. At some stages of their development they pass through the gray and light gray forest-soil types which are distributed through the Ural-Tau Range formed of sedimentary and

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Soil Peculiarities in the Krak Rayon (District) (Cont.)

metamorphic rocks. Underdeveloped turf mountain-forest or mountain-steppe soils covering basic and ultrabasic extrusive rocks are typical of the Krak massif. In general, the soil cover is highly varied, in the sense that one soil type passes into another, that the depths of bedrock layers differ, and that the erosional profile is developed in various degrees. The constituent particles are, in the main, coarse. Humus content is relatively high, particularly in podzol-chernozem and meadow-chernozem soils. The humus content reaches 20 percent in the top 10 cm to 15 cm of turf-podzol dark gray forest soil. This large amount of humus was formed by a heavy grass cover.

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G. K.

TAYCHINOV, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; GAYSIN, Sh.A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; VANYUKOV, Ya.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SMIRNOV, P.I.

Agricultural system in Bashkiria. Zemledelie 5 no.7:14-20 Jl '57.
(Bashkiria--Agriculture) (MLRA 10:8)

USSR/Soil Science - Genesis and Geography of Soils. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99984

Author : Taychinov, S.N.

Inst : Bashkir Agricultural Institute

Title : Soils of the Common Syrt's Regions and Their Genetic-Morphologic Characteristics.

Orig Pub : Tr. Bashkirsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 8, No 2, 97-108

Abstract : The soil cover of the northern extensions of the Common Syrt is represented by ordinary chernozems, in conjunction with carbonated and podzolized chernozems and dark-gray forest soils. The linguiform formations of ordinary chernozems originated under the influence of the soil fauna and forest vegetation. The humus content in the soils of the Common Syrt fluctuates from 7 to 12%; the saturation by bases is 87-90%, and the P

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USSR/Soil Science - Genesis and Geography of Soils. J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958, 99984

content is 3-14 mg per 100 g of the soil. Certain measures for the control of soil erosion and the utilization of local lignite for the fertilization of grain crops are recommended.

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TAYCHINOV, S.N.; SHIGAYEV, M.S.

Work of the Bashkir Section of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists. Pochvovedenie no.2:88-89 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Bashkiria--Soil research)

TAYCHINOV, S.N.; FAYZULLIN, M.M.

Effect of surface features on dynamics of soil moisture [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.10:46-53 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, Ufa.
(Soil moisture)

TAYCHINOV, S.N.

Work of the Bashkir Branch of the All-Union Society of Soil Scientists in 1958. Pochvovedenie no.10:123 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Bashkiria--Soil research)

TAYCHINOV, S.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; FOL'MER, N.I.

Cultivation of fallows in arid Cis-Ural and trans-Ural regions.
Zemledelie 7 no.12:63-67 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Taychinov).
2. Troitskoye opytnoye pole (for Fol'mer).
(Ural Mountain region--Fallowing)

TAYCHINOV, S.N., prof., otv.red.; VAKHRUSHEV, G.V., prof., red.; IL'IN, S.S., prof., red.; BUROV, D.N., prof.,.red.; MAZILKIN, I.A., prof., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; FILATOV, L.P., red.; KURAMSHIN, M.L., tekhn.red.

[Data on soil investigations in the Ural Mountain and Volga River regions; reports] Materialy po izucheniiu pochv Urala i Povolsh'ia; sbornik dokladov. Ufa, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 297 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Mezhoblastnoye soveshchaniye pochvovedov. Ufa, 1959. 2. Institut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for Taychinov). 3. Bashkirskiy sel'khozinstitut (for Vakhrushev). 4. Bashkirskiy gosuniversitet (for Il'in). 5. Kuybyshevskiy sel'khozinstitut (for Burov). 6. Institut biologii Bashkirskogo filiala AN SSSR (for Mazilkin).

(Ural Mountain region--Soils)
(Volga Valley--Soils)

TAYCHINOV, S.N., prof.; VANYUKOV, Ya.I.; GALIMOV, G.F.; KURCHEYEV, P.A.; CHMELEV, M.P.; GARIFULLIN, F.Sh.; BURANGULOVA, M.N.; MOSEYEVA, Z.V.; SHAROVA, A.S.; CHMELEV, M.P.; MAZILKIN, I.A.; GIZZATULLIN, S.G.; DOBROV, A.V.; KUZNETSOV, F.V.; FILATOV, L.P., red.; KOBYAKOV, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Soils of the Mazhita Gafuri Collective Farm and their efficient utilization] Pochvy kolkhoza imeni Mazhita Gafuri i puti ikh ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia. Pod red. S.N.Taichinova. Ufa, 1960. 124 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Bashkirskiy filial, Ufa. Institut biologii.
(Bashkiria--Soils)

TAYCHINOV, S.N.

Zoning Bashkirian soils according to agricultural use; an outline of natural and soil zones. Mat. po izuch. pochv Bash. ASSR no.1:4-22 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Bashkiria--Soils)

TAYCHINOV, S.N. Prinimal uchastiye KHAMIDULLIN, M.M.; GIRFANOV, V.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SIDOROV, V.V., red.

[Granular subsoil; methods of developing a deep arable layer in the Chernozem soils of the southern cis-Ural region] Podpakhotnaia krupka; puti sozdaniia moshchnogo pakhotnogo sloia na chernozemakh IUzhnogo Predural'ia. Ufa, Bashkirskii filial AN SSSR, 1963. 273 p. (MIRA 17:4)

MIFTAKHOV, M.N.; TAYCHINOV, S.N.

Effect of farming on the content and composition of humus in the leached deep Chernozem soils of the Bashkirian cis-Ural region and methods of the efficient use of their natural richers. Pochvovedenie no.11:51-62 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

TAYCHINOV, S.N., prof.; KHMIDULLIN, M.M., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Methods for increasing the effectiveness of deep plowing in Bashkiria. Zemledelie 25 no.8:37-41 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Bashkirskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Bashkiria—Plowing)

TAYEKINA, N.M.

Tayekina, N.M. i Zvyagintseva, G.P.

33877. Laboratornoye Izuchyeniye Otklonyeniy Fazy Vyenyery. Byullyetyen: Vsyesoyuz. Astron.- Gyeodyez. O-va, No7, 1949, C. 22-23. Bibliogr: 5 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 46, Moskva, 1949.

TAYEL, V. [Tael, V.]

Resistance of a printed coil on a disk-shaped rotor. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus 11 no.3:192-197 '62.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Energetics.

TAYEL, V. [Tael, V.]

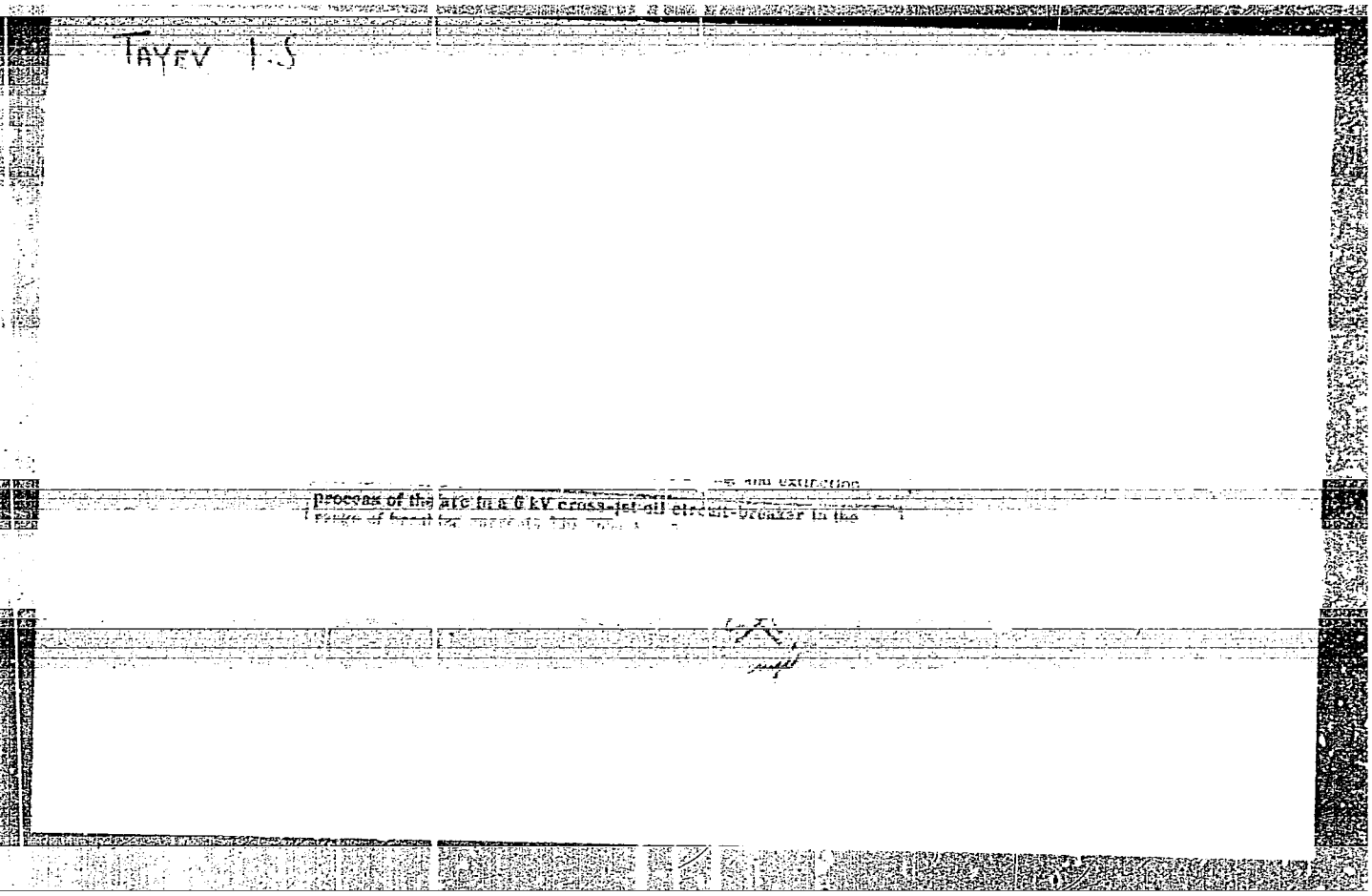
Geometry of a rotor with a printed coil in electric machines. Eesti tead akad tehn fuus no.3:224-233 '61.

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Energetics.

TAYEL, V. [Tael, V.]

Number of conductors in a d-c electric machine with disc armature. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh.nauk no.4:410-413 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Thermophysics and Electrophysics.



112-57-7-14452

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 101 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tayev, I. S.

TITLE: Method of Calculating an Electric AC Arc (Metodika rascheta elektricheskoy dugi peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-t (Transactions of the Moscow Power-Engineering Institute), 1956, Nr 16, pp 16-31

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the dynamic-arc equation derived by Mayr, formulas are deduced for calculating resistance, voltage, and power of an AC arc. Arc parameters are expressed in terms of interrupting current and the constants are determined by circuit-breaker construction and type. Methods for determining constants are presented. The effect of current on the residual resistance and on the recovery gap strength are deduced for a number of circuit-breaker types. A set of differential equations for the arc and the circuit is solved approximately. The relations obtained permit plotting (in time) the curves of residual gap resistance and residual current, residual gap strength

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112-57-7-14452

Method of Calculating an Electric AC Arc

and gap voltage, allowing for their mutual influences. The method is verified by a sample calculation of arc phenomena in an oil circuit-breaker. Bibliography: 6 items. See also "Elektrichesto," 1956, Nr 10, pp 57-61.

I.S.T.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Tayev, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent at the Chair of Electrical Apparatus at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering

TITLE: Arcing-Time Computation in Alternating Current Circuit-Breakers (Raschet vremeni goreniya dugi v vyklyuchatelyakh peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 181-187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: If an alternating current is to be extinguished, the following condition, which is necessary and sufficient, must be complied with: The recovering electric strength of the widening gap must exceed the curve of the voltage, which rises after the arcing current passed through zero. In the process of voltage recovery, two stages must be distinguished: 1) In the first stage (immediately after zero current) in most cases the arc-over canal still has a finite residual resistance. In this stage the recovering strength U_{wg} of the gap can be determined from the equality of the power input and the power carried away. It is determined by the re-

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Arcing-Time Computation in Alternating Current Circuit-Breakers

sidual resistance of the arc canal R_B^o, by the given specific power N_o and the arc length l_B according to the formula (1): $U_{wF} = \sqrt{R_B^o \cdot N_o \cdot l_B}$. The second stage begins when practically no ionized particles are left in the arc gap and the resistance R_B^o tends towards infinity. Formula (4) represents the arc extinction condition for the first stage. It is analyzed for two cases: 1) A contactor without a shunt resistance ($R_w = \infty$). 2) A contactor with a shunt resistance. 1) Formula (6) is deduced. It represents the arc extinction condition in an a.c. contactor. In the critical case the sign of inequality must be replaced by the equality sign. The arc-parameters N_o and Θ are dependent upon the current I_o and time. Using (6) and the dependences of the arc parameters upon the quantities, by which they are determined (Ref 2), the arcing-time is found for a number of circuit breaker types, if the arc gap increases linearly with time: $l_B = V_o \cdot t$. The arcing time is determined for an oil contactor with ordinary interruption, for an oil contactor with automatic transverse air-blast and for an oil contactor with independent air-blast.

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Arcing-Time Computation in Alternating Current Circuit-Breakers SOV/161-58-1-23/39

2) The effectiveness of the shunt resistance is closely connected with the magnitude of the residual resistance in the ger. The greater the resistance, the greater the effectiveness will be. Formula (18) for the critical current I_{cr}^{gr} is deduced. The correctness of this formula was substantiated experimentally. The results of the computation of the shunt resistance according to formula (16) also agree with experimental evidence. There are 3 figures and 2 references, which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (The Chair of Electrical Apparatus Design at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1958

Card 3/3

8(0)

AUTHORS: Tayev, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute, Chair of Electric Apparatus Designing, Wang Chi-p'ing, Aspirant at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute, Chair of Electric Apparatus Designing

SOV/161-58-2-21/30

TITLE: Inherent Frequency in Electric Low-Voltage Supply-Lines (Sobstvennaya chastota v elektricheskikh setyakh nizkogo napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 2, pp 170-174 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of investigations conducted of the inherent frequency f_o of an alternating current supply-line in the 380 volts supply-line of the Moskovskiy avtozavod ZIL (Moscow EIL motor-car factory) are given. To determine f_o in an A.C.-phase break a thyratron or an ignitron was connected in series with a resistor limiting current intensity to a certain value. At the end of each current semiwave at the rectifier a voltage U_w is restored at the curve of which the investigated frequency f_o exists. The U_w curve was recorded by the cathode-

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ray oscilloscope. The investigations were conducted in circuits of motors, transformers, coils of the apparatus, in lighting and preheating apparatus supply-lines. The experimental data obtained permit to determine the influence of the load characteristics and supply-line type upon the value of the inherent frequency of supply-lines. There are 9 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair of Electric Apparatus Designing at the Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1958

8 (2)

AUTHORS: Tayev, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Berezin, Vladimir Nikolayevich, Senior Engineer

SOV/161-58-4-13/28

TITLE: Experimental Examinations of the Processes During Extinguishing a Free Alternating Current Arc (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye protsessov gasheniya svobodnoy elektricheskoy dugi peremennogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 96-99 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some results of examinations of the arc which forms on the contacts of a device during the switching-off of small current intensities (5-130 a), at voltages of 127-700 v and a frequency of 50 c, are given here. These experiments were carried out in the Laboratory for the Construction of Electrical Apparatus of the MEI. The examinations were mainly made to establish the conditions which are determined by those parameters of the switched-off circuit and the switched-off apparatus, where the alternating current arc is extinguished at the first zero crossing. The diagram shown on figure 1 was used for measuring the burning time of the arc. Figure 2

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shows a diagram which gives the dependence obtained by experiment of the critical characteristic frequency f_o of the circuit on the phase-shift angle φ at constant voltage for various amperages of the switched-off current. These curves enable choosing such parameter combinations for the circuit to be switched-off, where the extinguishing of the arc is guaranteed during a half period. Figure 3 shows the diagram for the dependence of the number of re-strikings of the arc in percent on the time of the contact opening t_p. This curve is of a statistical character, having been obtained through numerous experiments. From the point of view of arc extinguishing, the time of contact-opening $t_p = (\frac{\pi}{2})$, which lies in the center of the half period, is most favorable. On the other hand, the opening of the contacts at a time when the current curve approaches zero, eliminates almost entirely the re-striking of the arc. The cathode oscillograms for the returning voltage obtained during the tests, allow the determination of the amplitude coefficient K_a. K_a represents

the ratio between the maximum of the returning voltage and the returning voltage with industrial frequency. If K_a and the circuit parameters are known, the remaining resistance r_s of the arc column can be determined. Based on the experiments by Professor O. B. Bron, it was found that for guaranteeing the arc erasion at high amperages, it is appropriate having not too great contact gaps. Besides, it was established that it is also appropriate for the switching-off of low amperages to have small contact gaps, which is illustrated on the diagram of figure 5. The dependence of the initial strength of the gap on the amperage to be switched-off, for various contact materials, is shown in the form of a curve on figure 6. The experiment made here, showed that repeated zero crossings can occur within the range of the examined amperages at a voltage of 220 v, provided a high characteristic frequency of the circuit (some dozen kcycles) and a great amplitude coefficient (1.5-2.0) exist, and contact materials with a small initial stress (silver-graphite, silver-tungsten, copper) are used.

Experimental Examinations of the Processes During Extinguishing a Free Alternating Current Arc

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At voltages of 380 v, currents below 10 a break at the first interruption (copper contacts). There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for the Construction of Electrical Apparatus at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1958

Card 4/4

8 (2)

AUTHOR: Tayev, Ivan Sergeyevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent SOV/161-58-4-14/28

TITLE: Remarks on the Calculation of the Parameters of the Free Arc While Switching-off (Zametki po raschetu parametrov svobodnoy elektricheskoy dugi otklyucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 100-107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A free arc exists and is extinguished on the open contacts of a switching-off device, without the influence of any outside factors. The calculation of some parameters of such an arc at switching-off voltages of from 0 to 200 a, with alternating (50 cy) and direct current, is shown. For calculating the arc parameter during the extinction on the contacts of contactors, lever switches, relays, et al, some known equations for the approximate computing of the dimensions and characteristics of the arc are used (Refs 1, 2). The simplified diagram shown on figure 1b is used for the arc motion. Equations for the determination of the length of the two arc-extinguishing horns are derived. The calculation for alternating current is first shown. The equations (8a) and (9) for the

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determination of the length of the fixed and that of the movable extinguishing horn, the equations (6), (13) to (16) for the determination of the arc parameters, and the equations (11) and (12) for the determination of the arc-resistance R_B^o and the reducing strength U_{wF}^o of the arc during the zero-crossing, are derived. The computation data are shown in a table. The calculated and the experimental curves for the dependence of the parameters of the alternating arc on the voltage are shown in figure 2. The resistance of the arc-column and its electrical strength increase with the time during the voltage return. Provided the arcdiameter N_o (discharged specific heat) and δ (time constant) are known, the resistance of the arc column and the electric strength can be determined in accordance with the methods shown in the paper (Ref 3). In one of the next papers, the dependences of the reducing strength of the gap on the time, which were obtained by way of experiment, will be given. - The calculations for direct current are given next. The condition

for the extinction of the direct current arc consists in the static characteristic lying above the rheostat characteristic of the circuit. This condition for the critical case is shown in figure 3. The equations for calculating the arc parameter for the critical case, where the arc-length equals the critical length, are given. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for the Construction of Electrical Apparatus at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1958

SOV/110-58-12-13/22

AUTHOR: Tayev, I.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc on the First Passage Through Zero (Usloviye gasheniya svobodnoy dugi peremennogo toka pri pervom perekhode cherez nul')

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, 29- Nr 12, pp 48-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article considers a free 50 c/s a.c. arc struck between the contacts of a circuit-breaker at a rated voltage of 660 V and currents of 60 to 80 A. Extinction of an arc between contacts in which there is no special arc-suppression device occurs mainly through mechanical elongation of the arc and cooling of the contact surfaces. Electro-dynamic forces do not play an important part in arc extinction at these currents. In the given current range the residual resistance of the arc column has little damping effect on the process of voltage restoration on the contact. This resistance is of the order of some thousands of ohms and, therefore, its influence on the process of voltage restoration will be ignored. It is a condition

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Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc on the First Passage Through Zero

of arc extinction that after the current has passed through zero, the curves of rise of electric strength of the gap and of recovery voltage should not intersect; this requirement can be expressed mathematically. The rise of electric strength of a 1 cm arc column at various currents is plotted in Fig 1. These curves were obtained experimentally by a procedure which is described. The procedure used to determine the curve of the increase of electric strength is explained with reference to Fig 2. Over the relevant current range the increase in electric strength of the gap is a linear function of time and is expressed by Eq (1). For the particular conditions considered the coefficient of proportionality is given by expression (2), which is plotted in Fig 3. The relationship between the initial electric strength of the gap and the current being interrupted for various contact materials is given in Fig 4. These curves were determined by the same experimental procedure as was used for Fig 1. The curves may be represented by an equation such as (3);

Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc on the First Passage Through Zero

the values of the constants in the equation for various contact materials are tabulated. The arc will be extinguished at the first current-zero if the curve of electric strength recovery lies above the curve of voltage recovery. These curves lie most closely together at the first voltage recovery. Hence, only the first half-cycle need be considered in determining the conditions of arc extinction. Eq (4) expresses the time function of the recovery voltage. Expression (5) is then given for the conditions of arc extinction. The practical significance of this expression is briefly discussed. Finally, experimental figures are given for the natural frequencies of the various systems investigated. The values obtained are then substituted in the expression for the conditions of arc extinction

SOV/110-58-12-13/22

Conditions for the Extinction of a Free Alternating-Current Arc on the First Passage Through Zero

and are stated to establish its validity. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: 11th July 1958

Card 4/4

TAYEV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Concerning the near-cathode effect in an a.c. arc. Vest. elektroprom. 31 no.10:48-55 O '60. (MIRA 15:1)

(Electric arc)

TAYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Effect of various factors on the arc-quenching capability of switching apparatus with an open gap. Trudy MEI no.38:317-327 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

TAYEV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of the parameters of an a.c. arc-quenching lattice. Trudy MEI no.39:125-138 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

TAYEV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Recovery strength of the arc-gap in slit chambers. Vest. elektroprom. 33 no.7:65-69 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric switchgear) (Electric arc)

TAYEV, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determination of the number of arc breaks at the poles of an a.c. switch. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.12:45-50 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Electric switchgear)

TAYEV, Ivan Sergeyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Study of a.c. arc quenching processes in chambers with narrow slots. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.6:757-767 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.

(Electric arc)

TAYEV, I.S., kard. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of arc duration in slit chambers. Elektrotekhnika 35 no.10:42-45 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TAYEV, L.S., dots.; BORODINA, M.G., red.

[Calculation of contactors and current conducting parts of electrical apparatus; manual for course and diploma projects] Raschet kontaktov i tokovedushchikh chastei elektricheskikh apparatov; uchebnoe posobie dlia kursovogo i diplomnogo proektirovaniia. Moskva, Energ. in-t, 1964. 50 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra elektroapparatostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (for Tayev).

TAYEV, Ivan Sergeyevich; BRONSHTEYN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Electric arc in low-voltage apparatus] Elektricheskaia duga v apparatakh nizkogo napriazheniia. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 222 p. (MIRA 18:7)

TKALICH, S.M.; MINEYEV, I.K., glavnyy red.; RYABENKO, V.Ye., zam. glavnogo red.; TUMOL'SKIY, L.M., zam. glavnogo red.; KUR'YANOV, F.K., otv. zav vypusk; BASSOLITSYN, Ye.P., red.; BLINNIKOV, I.I., red.; DAUKSHO, Yu.Ye., red.; DZINKAS, Yu.K., red.; ZHARKOV, M.A., red.; ZAVALISHIN, M.A., red.; MANDEL'BAUM, M.M., red.; MATS, V.D., red.; MALETOV, P.I. red.; NOMOKONOVA, N., red.; NOSEK, A.V., red.; SERD, A.I., red.; SEMENYUK, V.D., red.; TAYEVSKIY, V.M., red.; TIKHONOV, V.L., red.; TROFIMUK, I.N., red.; TOMILOVSKAYA, M.V., red.; FOMIN, N.I., red.; SHAMES, P.I., red.; TROSHANIN, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Biogeochemical anomalies and their interpretation.] Biogeokhimicheskie anomalii i ikh interpretatsiia. Irkutsk, 1961. 39 p. (Materialy po geologii i poleznym iskopaemym Irkutskoi oblasti no.3). (MIRA 17:1)

TAYG, M. M.

USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis F-2
Antibiotics

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Author : A. K. Solov'yeva, V.A. Semenova, A. A. Bel'govskaya, M. M. Tayg

Inst :

Title : On the Search for New Antibiotics of Actinomycetin Origin.

Orig Pub : Anribiotiki, 1956, 1, No 1, 11-14

Abstract : A plan for the investigation and selection of actinomyces for the purpose of finding new antibiotics is described. The plan has been approved by the All Union Scientific-Research Institute of Antibiotics. Cultures of actinomyces have been isolated by planting specimens of

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USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis F-2
Antibiotics

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Abstract : to 40% having been declared defective. In the second stage the antagonistic properties of the cultural fluids of the active cultures obtained during the growth of the strains on fluid and synthetic media were studied. B. proteus X_{19}, Pyocyaneus bacillus, Vibrio phosphorescens, and Bacillus anthracoides were used as test microbes in addition to those above enumerated. Hundreds of cultures, 80 to 90% of which were defective, were tested at this stage. In the presence of high titers the culture fluids were further studied, by the utilization of antibiotic resistant forms and pathogenic micro-organisms. In this stage the antivirus

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USSR/Microbiology. Antibiosis and Symbiosis F-2
Antibiotics

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 513

Abstract : and antitumor properties were also determined. The toxicity of the culture fluids and their ability to combine with blood serum were further investigated. In the succeeding stages the selection of media and conditions for the cultivation and chemical purification of antibiotics were carried out. The chemotherapeutic properties of the antibiotics were then studied.

Card 4/4

TAYG, M.M.

USSR/ Microbiology. General Microbiology P-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24052

Author : Solov'yeva N. K., Rudaya, S. M., Tayg, M. M., Fadeeva, N. P.

Inst : Not given

Title : Morphologo-Cultural and Antagonistic Properties of Verticillate Actinomycetes.

Orig Pub: Antibiotiki, 1957, 2, No 2, 21-26

Abstract: Eighty-five verticil cultures of actinomycetes were studied, isolated chiefly from soils of Pamir. On the basis of the verticillate character of the cultures studied, they are divided into 2 groups; cultures with straight and arranged into verticillate (primary and secondary) sporidifera; cultures with spiral sporifera arranged in verticils. Verticillate cultures with straight sporodifera occur

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USSR/ Microbiology. General Microbiology F-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24052

Abstract: considerably more frequently. The majority of the cultures of the first group are related to Actinomyces verticillatus, some cultures are considered as varieties of these species. Cultures of the second group are related to A. circulatus and Streptomyces reticuli. One strain (67) is considered a variety of S. rubrireticuli. Cultures with straight sporodifera exert a specific antifunga action on Candida albicans. Verticil cultures with spiral sporodifera either express their antagonism against Candida albicans but weakly, or it is totally absent. Many verticle cultures of the first group inhibit growth (in vitro) of Trychophyton crateriforme, Microsporon lanosum and Achorion schonleini.

Card 2/2

SOLOV'YEVA, M.K.; TAYG, M.M.

Distribution of antagonistic actinomyces in mountain soils of the Pamirs. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.biol. no.2:221-227 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. The Union Research Institute of Antibiotics, Moscow.
(PAMIRS--ACTINOMYCES) (SOIL MICRO-ORGANISMS)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; IL'INSKAYA, S.A.; TAYC [redacted]; SAVEL'YEVA, A.M.; SOROKINA, N.A.

Antibiotics from certain Actinomycetes forming coremia. Antibiotiki, 4 no.2:40-45 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ANTIBIOTICS
prod. from coremia-forming Actinomyces (Rus))
(ACTINOMYCES, culture
coremia-forming & antibiotic-prod. strains (Rus))

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; SEMENOVA, V.A.; IL'INSKAYA, S.A.; LYAGINA, N.M.; TAYG, M.M.

Outline of some antibiotics suitable for controlling diseases in plants. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. 17:140-146 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(Plants--Diseases) (Antibiotics)

TAYG, M.M.; RUDAYA, S.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.

Cultivation of actinomycetes from the family Actinoplanaceae. Antibiotiki 7 no.6:483-491 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Otdel novykh antibiotikov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES)

SEMENOVA, V.A.; IL'INSKAYA, S.A.; TAYG, M.M.; MEL'NIKOVA, A.A.; SHNEYERSON, A.N.; BUYANOVSKAYA, I.S.; VESELOV, N.M.

Study of some actinomycetes forming closely related antibiotics. Antibiotiki 8 no.1:12-18 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(ACTINOMYCES) (BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; TAYG, M.M.; SINGAL, E.M.; RUDAYA, S.M.

Some data on the micromorphology of Actinomyces. Antibiotiki 9 no.2:115-121 F '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

SOLOV'YEVA, N.K.; TAYG, M.M.; TRAKHTENBERG, D.M.; BIRIOVA, L.V.; SOROKINA, N.A.

Characteristics of the organism producing the antiviral antibiotic vaccinocidin, its isolation and properties. Antibiotiki 9 no.7:596-602 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov, Moskva.

TAYGANOVA, P. A.

USSR/Chemistry-Organic Compounds , Metallo Feb 1948
Chemistry- Lanthanum

"Question of the Existence of Metalorgainic Compounds of Lanthanum." B. N. Afanas'yev, P. A. Tayganova, Chair of Inorg Chem, Sverdlovsk Agr Inst, 1¼ pp

" Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 2, 1948

Reports of studies conducted to synthesize compouns similar to those formed by scandium andyttrium, and with any one of elements of lanthanum group, to determine whether or not they contained alkyl derivatives. Data shows alkyl derivative esters are present.
Submitted 12 Mar 1947

PA 68T31

TAYICH, V.D.

Visibility conditions on the day of the discovery of the Antarctic. January 16-28, 1820. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 85 no.3:297-298 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Antarctic regions)

VOROSHILOV, K.A.; TAYKHBERG, I.A.

Using BESh elevators for lowering and lifting operations created by new technology. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.6:45-46 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

TAYKHERT, A.M.; MOROZOV, N.M.; TEMKIN, M.I.

Kinetics of tritium exchange between water vapor and hydrogen on a nickel catalyst. Kin. i kat. 4 no.6:904-909 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

TAYKHMAN, G., inzh.

Causes of deformations of structures in Magadan Province. Ma
stroi. Rou. 3 no.10:18 O '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Magadan Province--Frozen ground)
(Magadan Province--Foundations)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology - Pathological Anatomy. 3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 5, 1959, 21636

Author : Taykov, A.F.

Inst : Leningrad Medical Institute

Title : Legal Evaluation of Death from Caisson Disease

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Kafedry sudebn. med. l-y Leningr. med. in-t, 1958, No 2, 237-240

Abstract : No abstract.

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TAYKOV, L.V.

Divergence of Fourier series. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no.4:782-785 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A. Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A. N. Kolmogorvym.
(Fourier's series)

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S/042/62/017/001/004/005
B112/B108

16.3000

AUTHOR: Taykov, L. V.

TITLE: Sets of convergence of Taylor series

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, v. 17, no. 1 (103), 1962, 223-230

TEXT: The author considers sets of convergence of Taylor series which belong to analytic functions

$F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k z^k$ $(|z|<1)$ out of the class H_1, i. e., $\lim_{\rho \to 1-0} \int_0^{2\pi} |F(\rho e^{ix})| dx < \infty$.

The main result of the paper is the following: Let $E \subset C$ be an arbitrary set of the type F_σ. Then there is a function $F(z) \in H_1$ whose Taylor series converges on E and diverges without limitation on C-E. The proof is based on the same construction as the corresponding proofs in the papers of F. Herzog, G. Piranian (Sets of convergence of Taylor Series. I, Duke Math. Journ. 16, No. 3 (1949), 529-534) and of K. Zeller (Über Konvergenz-

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mengen von Fourierreihen, Archiv der Math. 6, No. 4 (1955), 335-340). S. B. Stechkin (UMN 6, no. 2 (1951), 148-149) is referred to. There are 8 references: 4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1960

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Methods of summation of Taylor's series. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.mat. 26 no.4:625-630 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Series, Taylor's)

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Best linear methods of approximation of functions of classes B^r and H^r. Usp. mat. nauk 18 no.4:183-189 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)